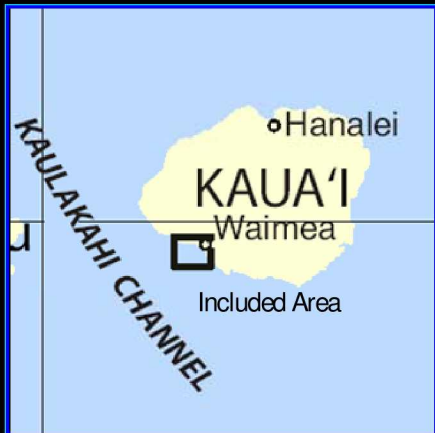


# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

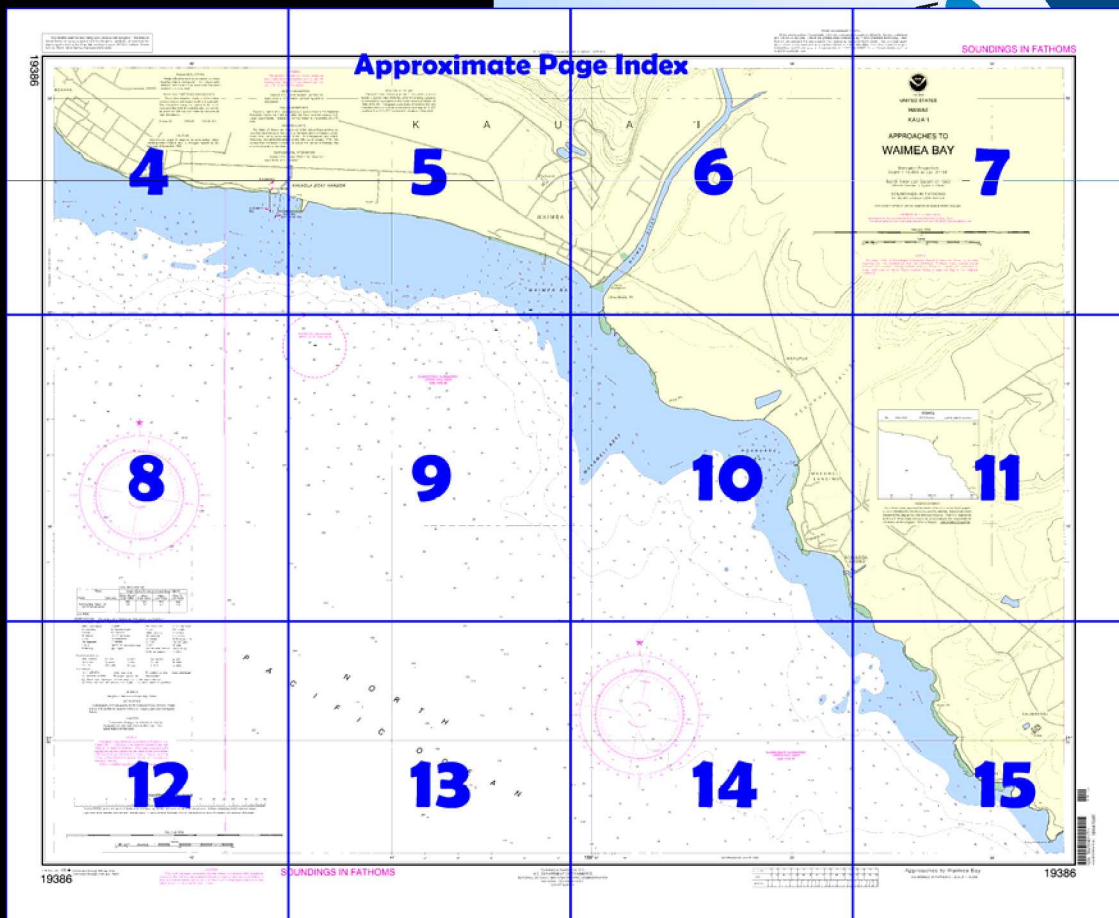
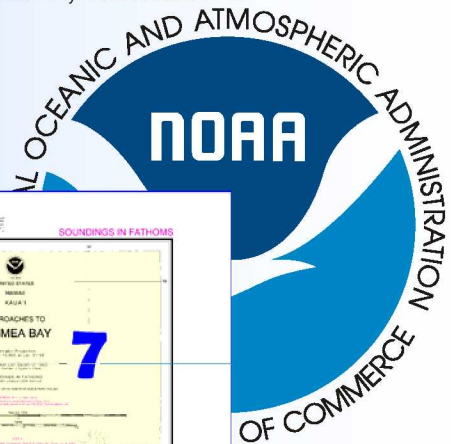
## Approaches to Waimea Bay

(NOAA Chart 19386)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

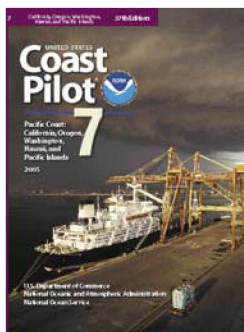
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(797) **Kaumakani** is 2 miles NW of Puolo Point and a half mile inland. A mill stack is prominent.

(798) **Robinson Landing**, 1 mile NW of Kaumakani, is a small-boat harbor with a dredged entrance that accommodates drafts of 2 to 4 feet. A stone wall has been built around the harbor edges, and a marine railway is available for handling small craft. This is a private landing and cannot be used without the owner's permission.

(799) **Hoanuanu Bay**, 2 miles NW of Kaumakani, has depths of 2 to 3 fathoms and affords good protection from trade winds for small craft. The E side of the bay is rocky; the NW side is a sand beach.

(800) A breaking area extends 0.5 mile off **Poo Point**, which is on the NW side of Hoanuanu Bay. A buoy is moored in 44 feet 0.9 mile off the point.

(801) **Waimea Bay**, an open bight 3 miles NW of Kaumakani, is the approach to **Waimea**, which is the place where Captain James Cook, R.N., made his first (January 1778) landing in the islands.

(802) Small boats usually shift anchorage to Hoanuanu Bay for better protection when the trades are strong. Depths of 5 to 18 feet extend 0.3 mile from the shore of Waimea Bay. The Waimea pier, 0.3 mile NW of the Waimea River, is a former inter-island steamer landing that is used as a state recreational pier, primarily for fishing. The town has a hospital.

(803) **Waimea River**, which empties into Waimea Bay along the E side of Waimea, is navigable only for pulling boats because of the bar across the mouth; the river descends from the mountains through the deepest gorge on this part of Kauai. The ruins of a Russian fort are on the E side of the river's mouth; the fort was built in 1815 and abandoned in 1817.

(804) Between Waimea River and **Oomano Point**, 2.3 miles to the W, a reef extends 0.4 mile from shore and breaks in heavy weather. **Kikiaola Boat Harbor**, 1.6 miles W of the river, is entered over the reef and is protected by breakwaters marked by privately maintained lights. The harbor has a launching ramp and loading piers; the entrance is marked by a privately maintained lighted range. The controlling depth is about 6 feet over the reef. In August 1982, shoaling to less than 5 feet was reported in the basin. Caution should be exercised when entering or leaving the harbor due to the combined effects of the breakers and the 90° turn in the basin.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 9/05  
Corrected through LNM Jun. 28/05

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Kokee, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
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## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 21°56'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.257" southward and 10.017" eastward to agree with this chart.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

## COLREGS, 80.1410 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

## NOTE B

Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid magenta line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep well clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

## Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

## Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstrn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

## TIDAL INFORMATION

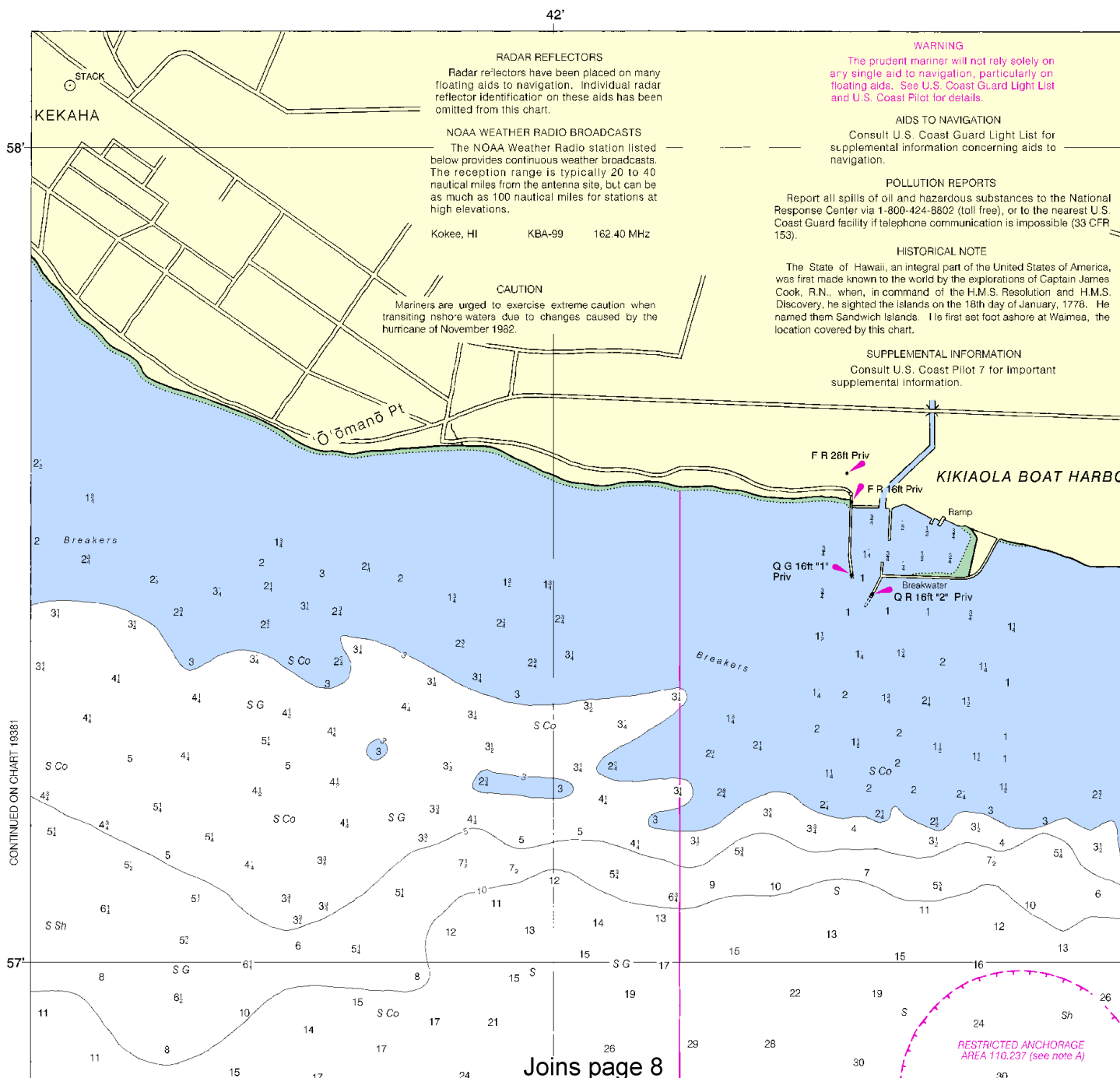
Place Name (Lat/Long)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Waimea Bay, Kaua'i Is. (21°57'N/159°40'W)	feet 1.6	feet 1.2	feet 0.2	feet -1.0

(Jun 2005)



This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

19386



4

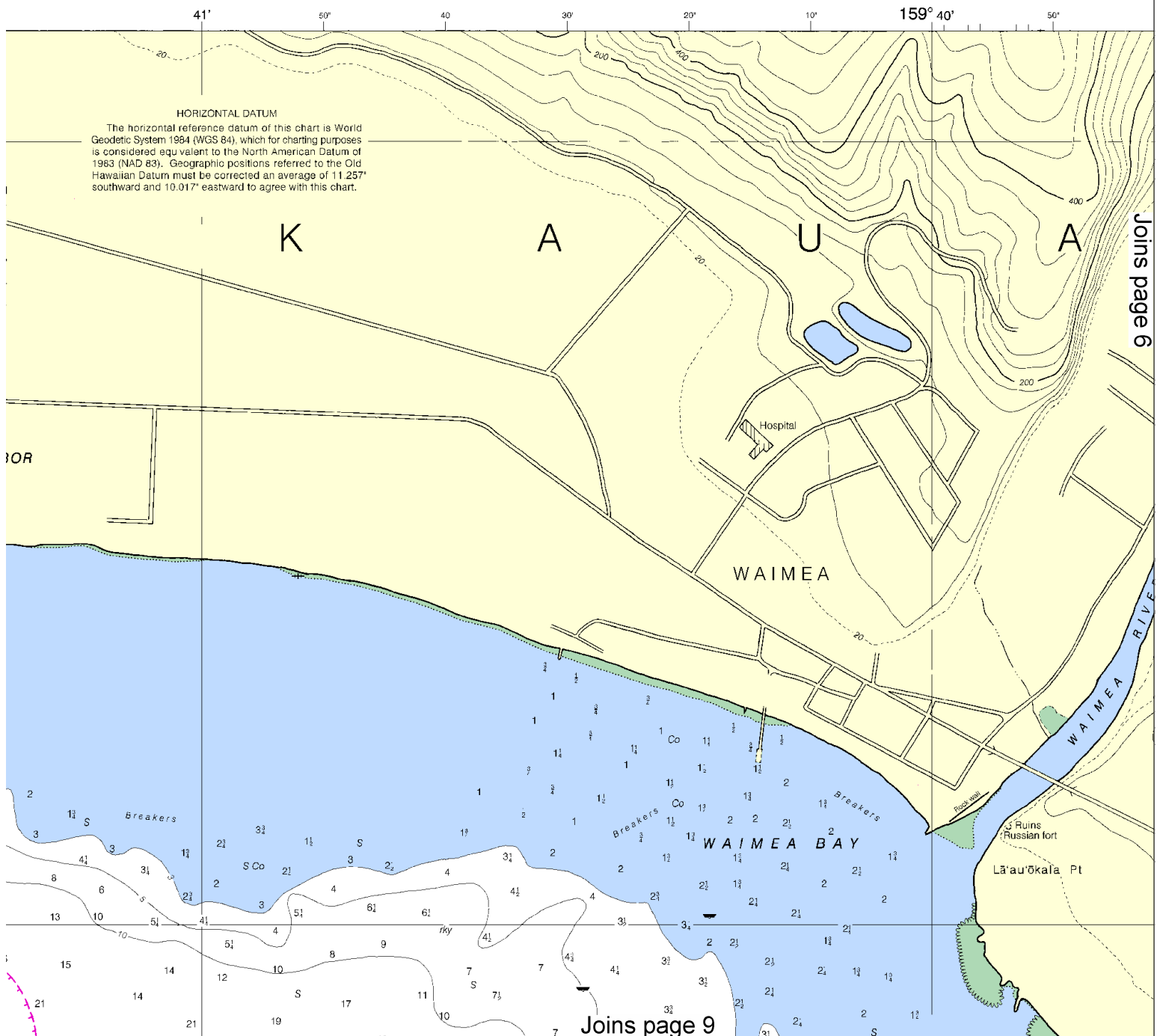


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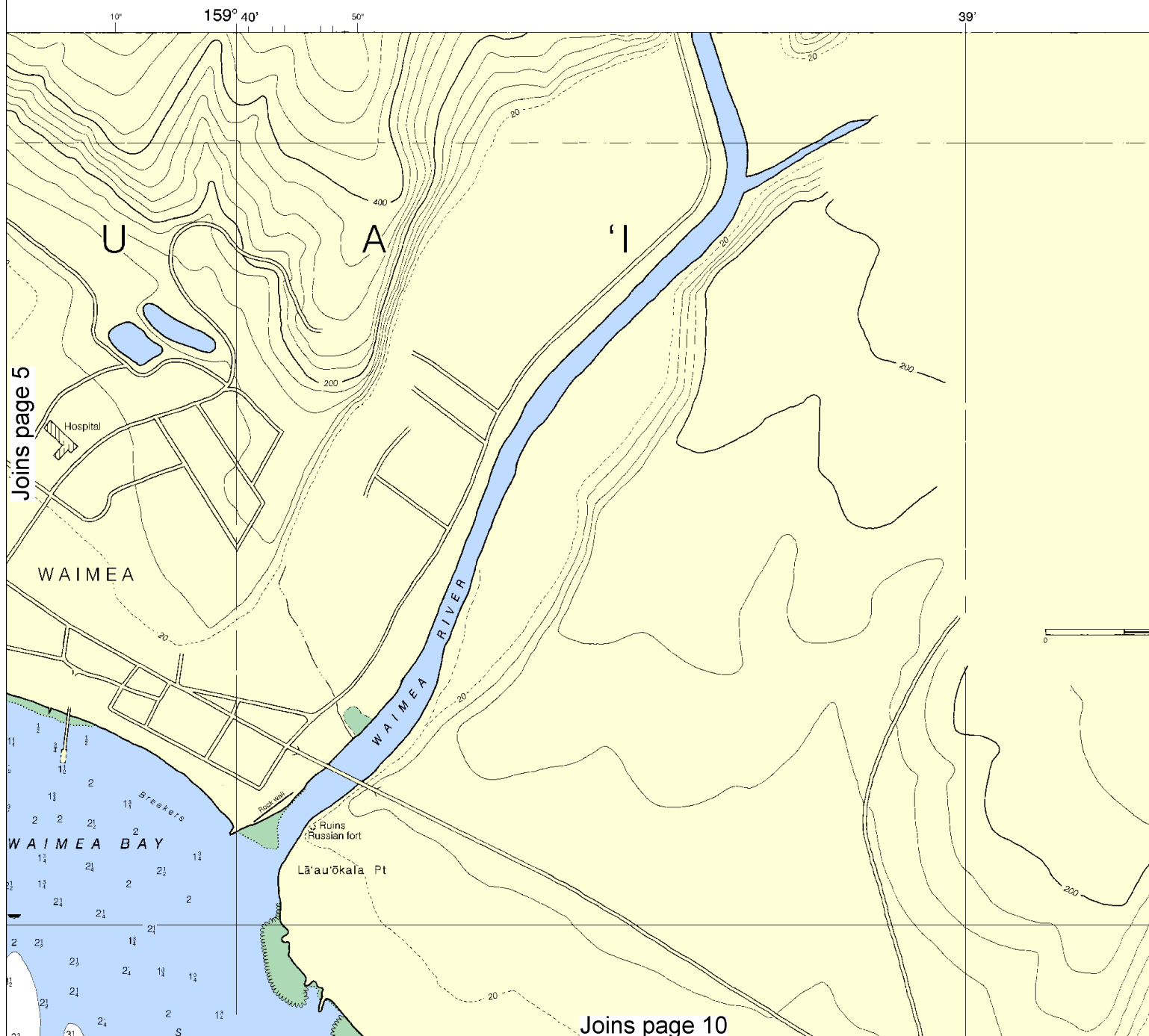
SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.



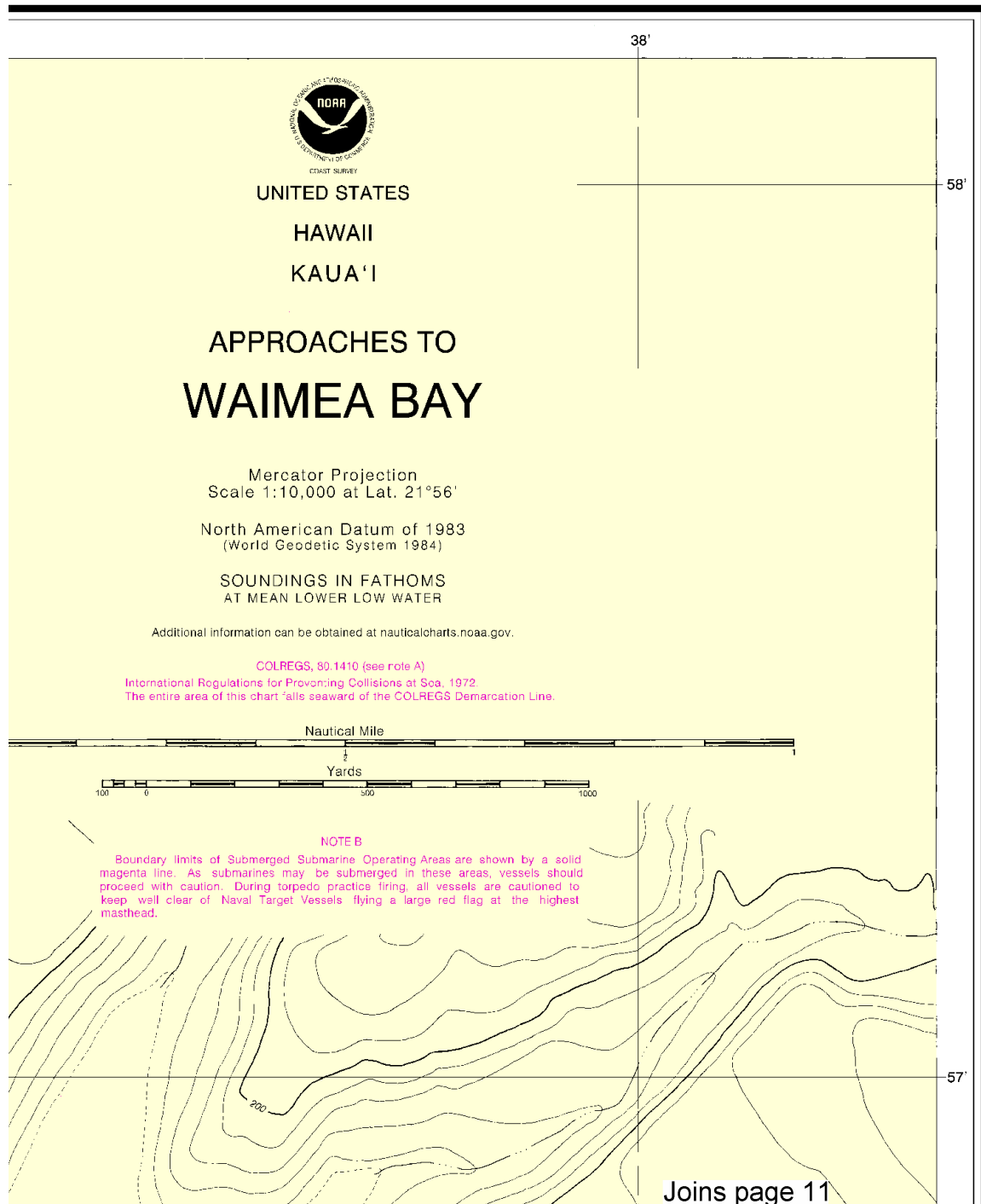


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



MAND CHARTS  
 art updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners  
 ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New  
 se as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent  
 A at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>,  
 t 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or

## SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

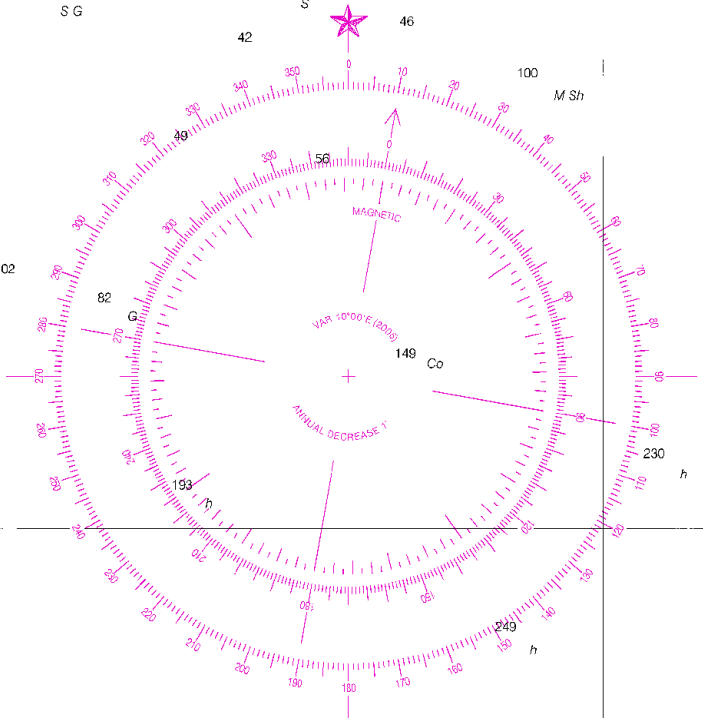


This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

Joins page 4

CONTINUED ON CHART 19381

RESTRICTED ANCHORAGE  
AREA 110.237 (see note A)



TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (Lat/Long)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Waimea Bay, Kauai Is. (21°57'N/159°40'W)	1.6	1.2	0.2	-1.0

(Jun 2005)

Joins page 12

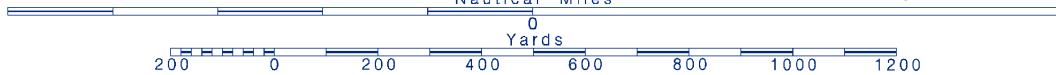
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Printed at reduced scale.

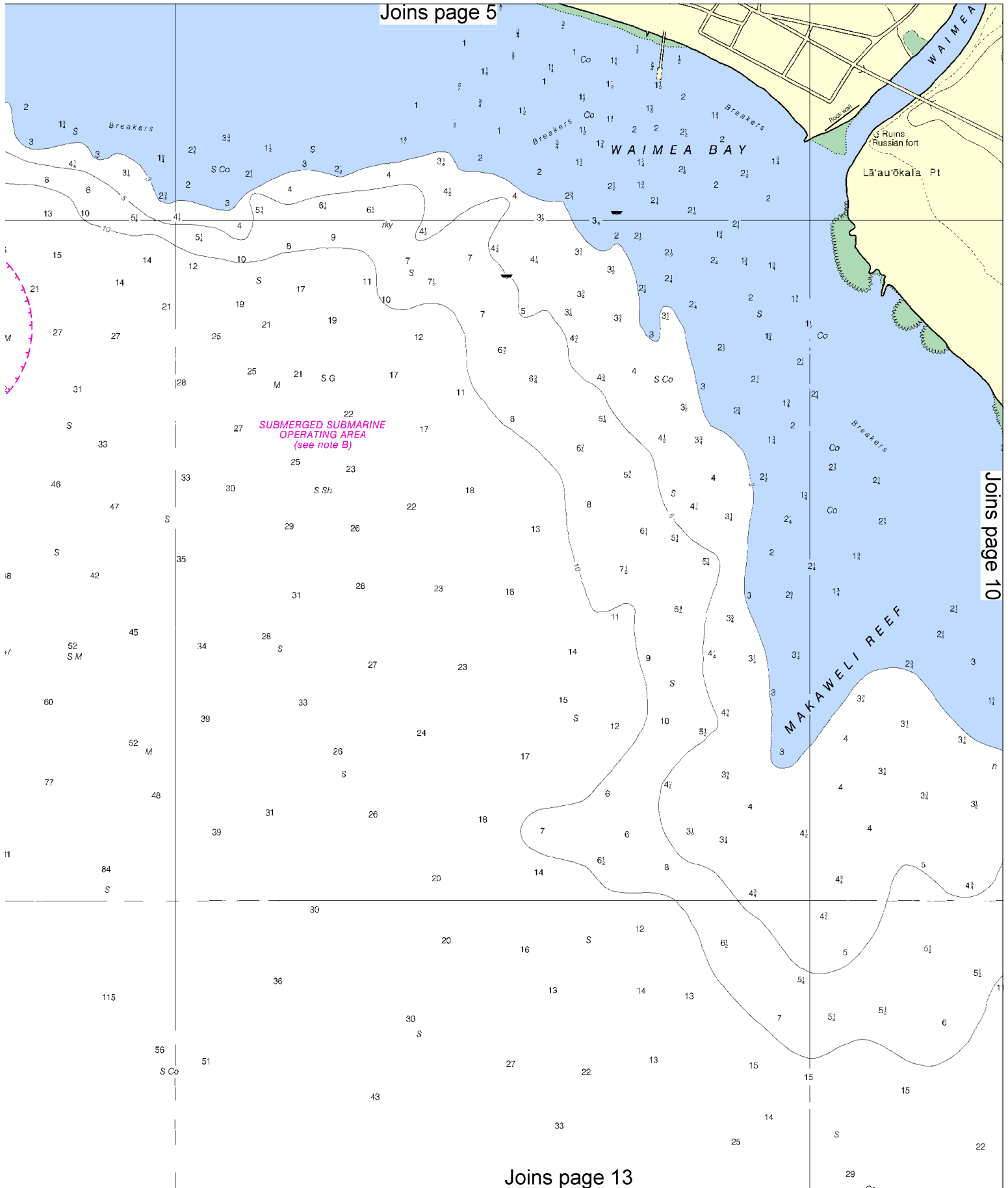
SCALE 1:10,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



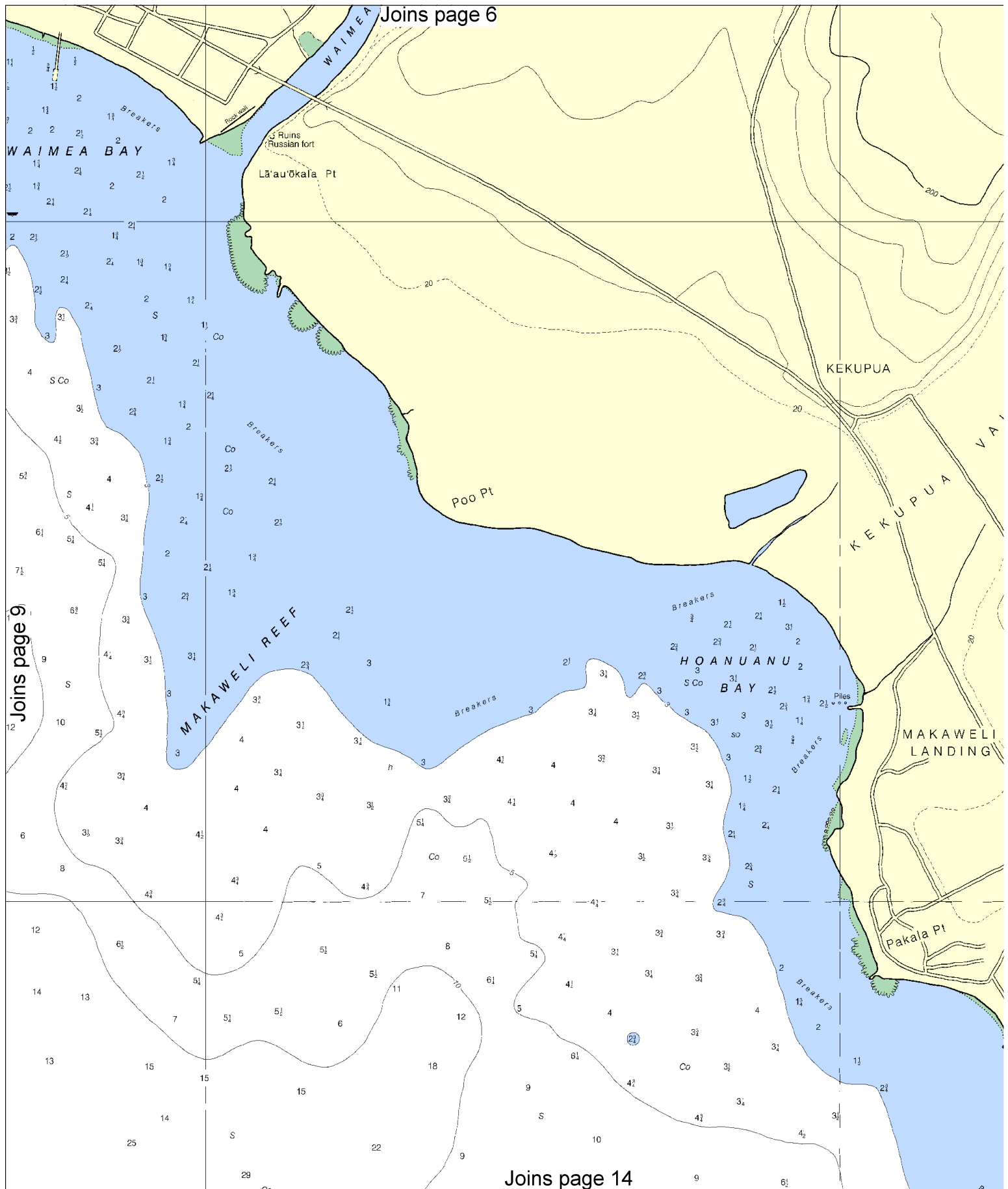


Joins page 5



Joins page 10

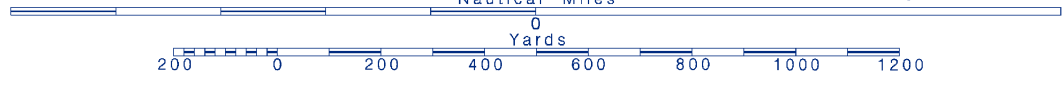
Joins page 13



10

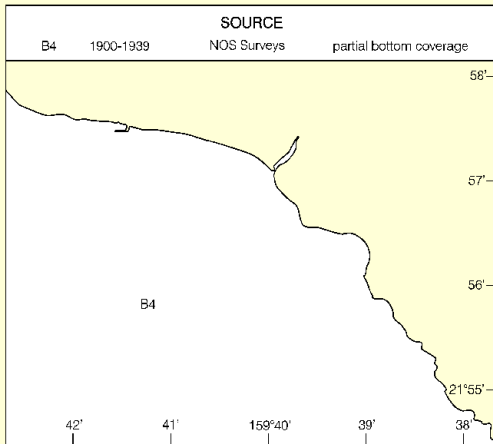


Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:10,000 — See Note on page 5.



NOTE B

Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid magenta line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep well clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.



SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

56'

50"

270  
S

TIDAL INFORMATION

Name (Lat/Long)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Waimea Bay, Kaua'i Is. (21°57'N/159°40'W)	feet 1.6	feet 1.2	feet 0.2	feet -1.0

(Jun 2005)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Isa isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
Bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.  
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey.

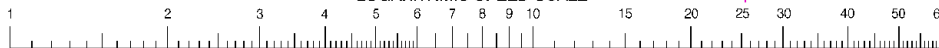
CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

Nautical Mile

Yards

42'

11th Ed., Jul. / 05 ■ Corrected through NM Jul. 9/05  
Corrected through LNM Jun. 28/05

19386

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS I

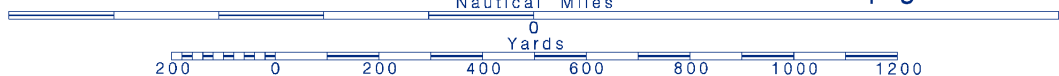
12

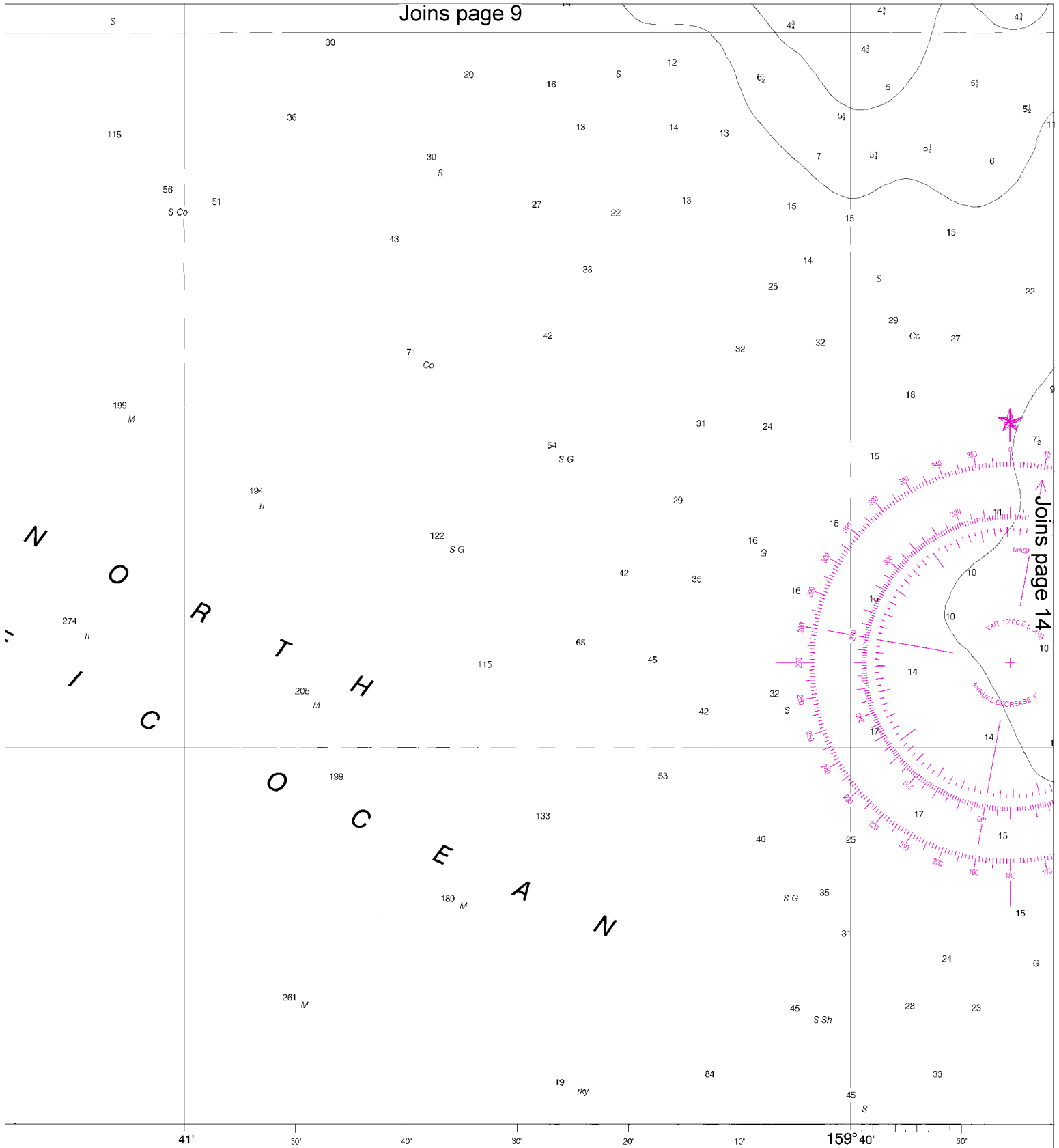


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SCALE 1:10,000

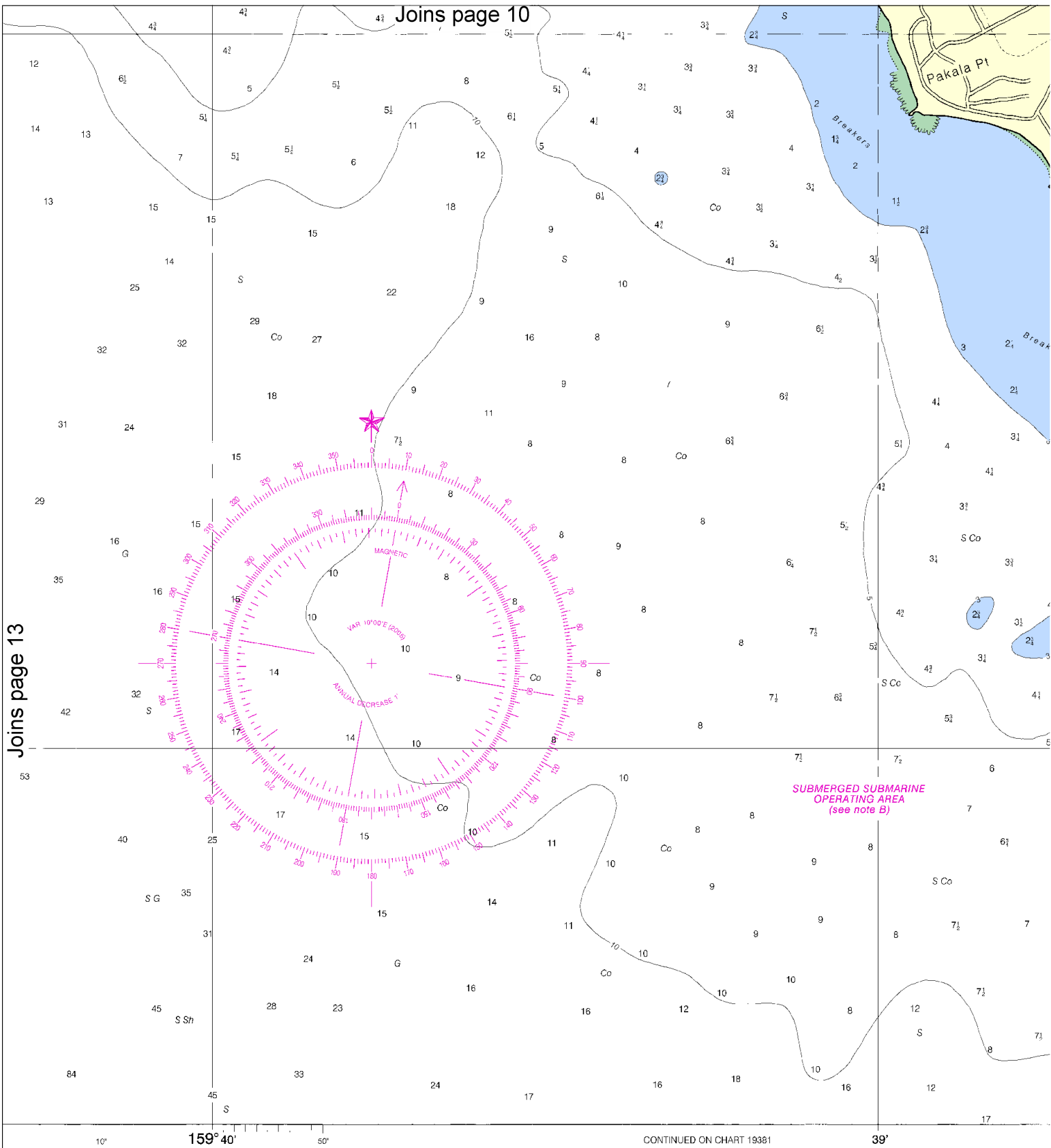
See Note on page 5.





Joins page 14





Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

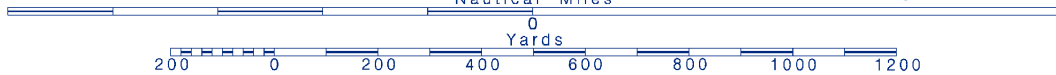
FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

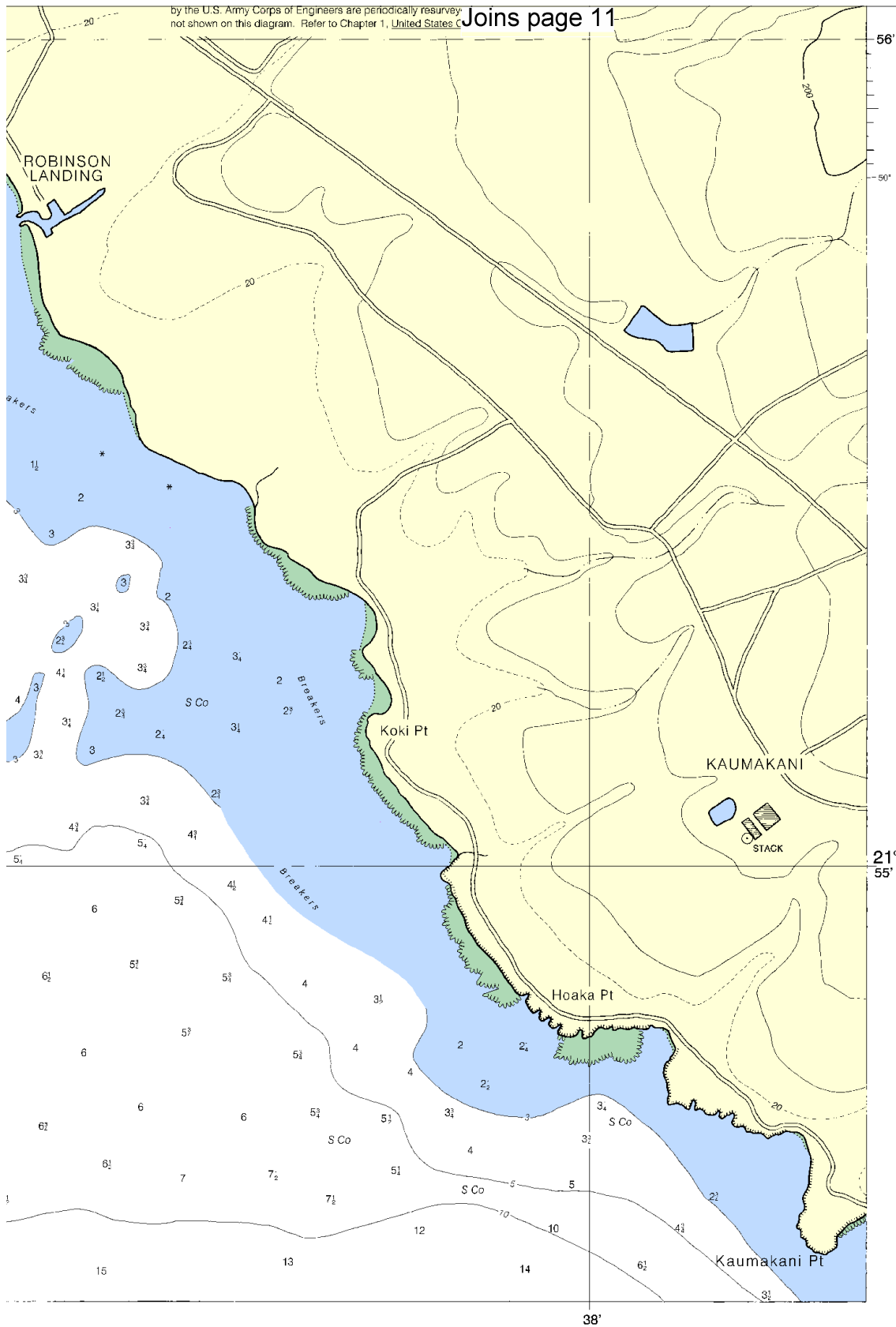
14



Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.





Approaches to Waimea Bay  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:10,000

19386



ED NO. 11



NSN 7642014011711  
NCA REFERENCE NO. 19XHA19386

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 808-541-2500

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).